# CSN-341 Computer Networks Project Report

#### Group-6

Name	Enrollment No				
Meet Sindhav	22114053				
Mohammed Haaziq	22114055				
Aditya Mundada	22114058				
Nayan Kakade	22114060				
Sarvesh Baheti	22114087				
Roopam Taneja	22125030				

## SNMP Network Management Tool

#### Overview

The SNMP tool developed by our team is capable of:

- Monitoring client metrics such as CPU usage, memory usage, Wi-Fi incoming packets, and more.
- Configure certain client metrics like client name, location, etc.
- Enabling the client to send traps (real-time alerts) to the server about critical events like system reboots or high CPU load.
- Visualizing the data received from the client by plotting graphs, correlating time with the respective metrics.
- Log the received traps into a text file

# Theory & Background

#### Why is Network Management Needed?

Network management plays a critical role in ensuring the reliability, security, and efficiency of modern networks. The following points illustrate why network management is essential, based on real-world scenarios:

- Fault Detection and Troubleshooting: Network management allows for quick identification of issues, whether they are related to hardware failures, services being unresponsive, or misbehaving interfaces.
  - Effective troubleshooting minimizes user impact, ensuring the network stays functional and performs optimally.
- Capacity Planning: As network traffic grows, the ability to monitor and forecast bandwidth requirements is crucial. Network management provides the data needed to anticipate increases in traffic, plan upgrades in advance, and avoid congestion that could otherwise disrupt operations.

• Security Compliance: Maintaining security standards is essential for any organization. Network management helps ensure compliance with regulations (such as PCI-DSS) by identifying devices or areas of the network that may be out of compliance.

This includes detecting non-SSL traffic or unencrypted protocols, which can present security vulnerabilities.

- Performance Optimization: Users expect fast response times and smooth network operation. By monitoring network performance, it's possible to detect bottlenecks and optimize traffic flows. For example, protocol breakdowns can help create Quality of Service (QoS) policies to prioritize critical traffic.
- Support and Upgrades: Keeping the network up to date is a continual process. Network management tools help track devices and software versions, ensuring that outdated or vulnerable equipment is replaced or patched.

This is crucial for maintaining security and taking advantage of new features or improvements.

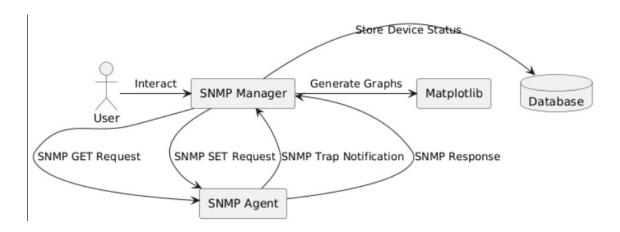
#### What is SNMP?

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a standard protocol used to collect and organize information about managed devices on IP networks. It allows network administrators to monitor and manage network performance, detect network faults, and configure remote devices.

It is an application-level protocol in which a few manager stations control a set of agents. The protocol is designed at the application level so that it can monitor devices made by different manufacturers and installed on different physical networks.

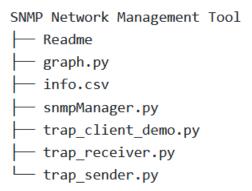
In other words, SNMP frees management tasks from both the physical characteristics of the managed devices and the underlying networking technology.

Our approach relies on the APIs provided by the Python pysnmp library such as snmpget, snmpset, and snmptrap. We have configured our system's SNMP files to allow sending and receiving of SNMP commands.



### **Details of Implementation**

### **Project Directory Structure**



### Functions performed by each file

- graph.py: Graphically represents the collected data statistics from each device. This program collects data from a .csv file corresponding to each device being monitored and depicts it in a visually appealing manner. Libraries: pandas, matplotlib
- **info.csv:** Information collected from each device will be stored in a csv file, which will be used by graph.py for plotting
- trap\_client\_demo.py: This Python script acts as the SNMP trap client. It is responsible for sending trap messages to the SNMP server whenever a specific event or condition occurs. This client can be configured to generate traps based on certain thresholds or incidents detected in the monitored environment Libraries: asyncio, pysnmp
- trap\_receiver.py: This Python script functions as the SNMP trap receiver. It listens for incoming trap messages from clients and processes them accordingly. The receiver can log the received traps, trigger alerts, or perform other actions based on the information contained in the traps.

  Libraries: pysnmp, logging
- snmpManager.py: The SNMP Manager File includes a function called get\_device\_info that retrieves system information from an SNMP-enabled device using its IP address. The function uses a set of Object Identifiers (OIDs) to gather metrics like system description, location, packet statistics, CPU utilization, and memory usage. It efficiently handles communication errors and displays the retrieved information in a clear and understandable format, making it easy to monitor and manage network devices. The function uses asynchronous execution, which allows it to perform other tasks while retrieving information, improving performance and responsiveness. Libraries: asyncio, logging, pysnmp, csv, sys
- trap\_sender.py: This Python script sets a threshold for memory usage, above which a trap will be sent from client to the manager to report excessive memory usage or a temperature rise. This limit is customisable, for eg, 50% for memory usage and 60 °C for temperature.

  Libraries: asyncio, psutil

#### Source Code: Link

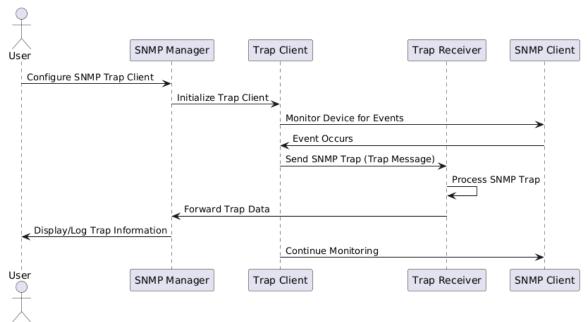
### Limitations

- Has not been implemented routers and switches due to accessibility constraints.
- Not possible to test traps for specific hardware failures, such as when the NIC (Network Interface Card) malfunctions.
- Router configuration is required to scale the project to devices connected across different networks.
- Lacks encryption as protocol used is SNMP v2c, not v3.
- Vulnerable to attacks like DoS (Denial of Service), where a few clients can overload the server by sending too
  many traps.

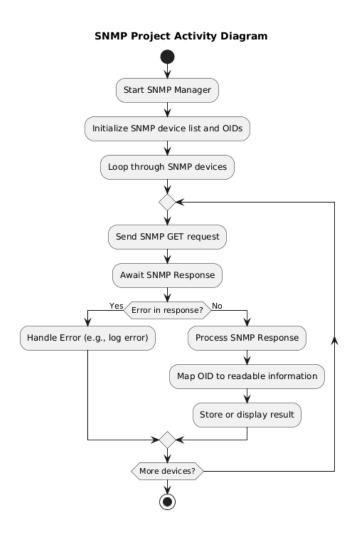
### Images and Diagrams

Sequence Diagram: SNMP Trap Management

#### **SNMP Trap Send and Receive Process**



# Activity Diagram: SNMP Manager



#### **SNMP Traps**

```
Memory usage: 69.1%
Memory threshold exceeded: 69.1%, sending SNMP trap...
Trap sent successfully! Memory usage exceeded!
CPU usage: 12.1%
CPU threshold exceeded: 12.1%, sending SNMP trap...
Trap sent successfully! CPU usage exceeded!
Memory usage: 73.4%
Memory threshold exceeded: 73.4%, sending SNMP trap...
Trap sent successfully! Memory usage exceeded!
CPU usage: 7.3%
Memory usage: 71.9%
Memory threshold exceeded: 71.9%, sending SNMP trap...
Trap sent successfully! Memory usage exceeded!
CPU usage: 6.3%
Memory usage: 72.3%
Memory threshold exceeded: 72.3%, sending SNMP trap...
Trap sent successfully! Memory usage exceeded!
CPU usage: 6.0%
Memory usage: 71.6%
Memory threshold exceeded: 71.6%, sending SNMP trap...
Trap sent successfully! Memory usage exceeded!
CPU usage: 3.4%
Memory usage: 71.1%
```

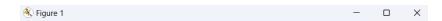
Figure 1: Logging information for trap sender

```
| 00:443:58,852725 wlp4s0 In | P 10.81.72.3.45923 > nayan-Inspiron-3501.smmp-trap: V2Trap(136) | system.sysUpTime.0=48866 $:1.1.4.1.0=system.sysDescr.0 | system.sysDescr.0 | system.sysDe
```

Figure 2: An instance of received traps

### **CSV** Data Extracted

""""""	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67956241	0 10405160	0	0	0	0	0	1577496	378	1	1	15592276	6702580
"""""	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67956778	0 10405862	0	0	0	0	0	1578027	378	1	1	15592276	6699288
******	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67957394	0 10406577	0	0	0	0	0	1578574	378	1	1	15592276	6690736
*****	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67958042	0 10407454	0	0	0	0	0	1579087	378	1	1	15592276	6667296
*******	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67958487	0 10408064	0	0	0	0	0	1579604	378	1	1	15592276	6652068
******	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67958932	0 10408674	0	0	0	0	0	1580126	378	1	1	15592276	6652312
#######	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67959377	0 10409284	0	0	0	0	0	1580664	375	1	1	15592276	6651628
******	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67960091	0 10410161	0	0	0	0	0	1581191	375	1	1	15592276	6651888
*******	ADITYA	Linux Adity Sitting on t 67961592	0 10411263	0	0	0	0	0	1581715	375	1	1	15592276	6728792



Average CPU 1 Utilisation Percentage for NAYAN

